

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to add and commend the two gentlemen, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and especially the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) for a very strong and passionate defense in support of the life of a great American and great inventor and merely add to the course, so to speak, that he was emblematic and remains so as a representative of all those who have come to this country to seek a better life and an opportunity and, in particular, to those Americans of Italian descent who have and will continue to make this the greatest country in the history of the world and in a small way and a long overdue way but in a small measure. I would ask my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the story of Antonio Meucci is a tragic one, and although he successfully demonstrated his electronic communication years before Alexander Graham Bell received a patent for the telephone, Meucci has been all but forgotten.

This resolution attempts to remedy this oversight and give credit to one of history's great inventors. Meucci should be remembered with other innovators, like Edison, the Wright Brothers, and Marconi, whose vision and tenacity changed our lives for the better.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great New Yorker and a great inventor, Antonio Meucci. As the first member of the House to join with our colleague from New York, Mr. Fosella, on this resolution, I am gratified that it is coming before us today.

House Resolution 269 honors the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci, who came to New York in 1950. Born in San Frediano, near Florence, Italy in April 1808, he was an inventor through and through. He constantly read scientific tracts and conducted experiment after experiment. He went to Havana in 1835 to work as a stage technician. It is there that he had the first inkling of his greatest invention.

Meucci developed a type of electro-shock treatment for the ill. While preparing to administer one of his treatments, Meucci heard his patient say something from the next room over the piece of copper wire running between them. This was the event that sparked his breakthrough.

Meucci spent the next ten years bringing the idea of voices being transmitted over wire to a practical stage. With this goal, he left Cuba for New York in 1850. There he found many other Italians who had left their native land, including the great revolutionary Garibaldi, who stayed in Meucci's Staten Island home.

During his time in New York he had success with his invention. After his wife became ill in 1855, he installed a kind of intercom system in his house, the first installed anywhere in the

world. Five years later, he was arranging demonstrations to attract financial backing. Unfortunately, nothing came of this, and he spent a considerable time in poverty. His poverty forced him to sell rights to his inventions to others, and he never filed for a patent on a telephone. After an accident left the inventor hospitalized, his wife sold all of his inventions, including the telephone prototype, to help pay for his treatment. The "secondhand dealer" resold the items to an "unknown young man." To this day, we do not know the identity of this unknown young man.

Meucci tried to reconstruct his invention, but unable to raise the \$250 needed for a patent, a considerable sum in 1871, he filed a "notice of intent" on December 28, 1871, which he renewed for two years, but not after. He tried to sell his "Talking Telegraph" to the newly established Western Union Telegraph Company, asking permission to demonstrate it over their wires. That test never got set up, and in 1876, Alexander Graham Bell filed a patent.

Meucci instructed his lawyer to protest to the U.S. Patent Office, but his lawyer failed to do so. A friend did contact the office, only to learn that all the documents filed by Meucci had been lost. Later investigation produced evidence of illegal relationships linking certain employees of the Patent Office and officials of Bell's company.

Antonio Meucci was a brilliant inventor but a poor businessman. Despite his lack of success in business, he most certainly invented the telephone. He is honored in my district with a road named for him in Copiague. I am proud that we, the entire House of Representatives, today will honor this man who has been overlooked by history for too long.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I add my voice to the praise and honor of Antonio Meucci who, through his work toward the invention of the telephone, has brought the world together as few others have. Through his ingenuity and perseverance, this Italian-American changed the way the world communicates, although as a newcomer to America, he was often thwarted by his own inability to communicate with those who could have, and should have given him the recognition he deserved.

Antonio Meucci came to America, pursuing his dream of introducing his "Talking Telegraph" to the world, and hoping to make a living doing so. Instead, he struggled against his own meager beginnings—not having the money or verbal skills he needed to protect his intellectual property. He also struggled against the incompetence and greed of others. Tragically, this extraordinary man's decade-long struggle for justice ended in poverty and frustration. I am pleased that we are finally helping him attain his rightful place in history.

I strongly support H.R. 269, honoring a man who embodies the travails of the American immigrant experience—Antonio Meucci, the true inventor of the telephone.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 269.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING AND ACKNOWLEDGING DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE MADE BY MEN AND WOMEN KILLED OR DISABLED WHILE SERVING AS PEACE OFFICERS

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 406) commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women killed or disabled while serving as peace officers, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 406

Whereas the well-being of all people of the United States is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 700,000 law enforcement personnel, at great risk to their personal safety, serve their fellow citizens as guardians of peace;

Whereas peace officers are on the front line in preserving the right of the children of the United States to receive an education in a crime-free environment, a right that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas 70 peace officers died at the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001, the most peace officers ever killed in a single incident in the history of the Nation;

Whereas more than 220 peace officers across the Nation were killed in the line of duty during 2001, which represents 57 percent more police fatalities than the previous year and makes 2001 the deadliest year for the law enforcement community since 1974;

Whereas every year, 1 out of every 9 peace officers is assaulted, 1 out of every 25 peace officers is injured, and 1 out of every 4,400 peace officers is killed in the line of duty;

Whereas section 136 of title 36, United States Code, requests that the President issue each year a proclamation designating May 15 as Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of Federal, State, and local officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

Whereas on May 15, 2002, more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington, D.C. to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who went before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House—

(1) honors Federal, State, and local peace officers killed or disabled in the line of duty;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 406.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 406, important legislation introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY). This resolution honors those peace officers who have been disabled or killed in the line of duty, and it supports the goals and ideal of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

Mr. Speaker, engraved on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., is a verse from Proverbs 28:1: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are as bold as a lion." Today, over 740,000 sworn law enforcement personnel, which is the highest figure ever, live by that quotation from Proverbs. These 740,000 men and women serve their communities and Nation as guardians of peace, often at great risk to their personal safety.

The year 2001 was one of the deadliest years on record for law enforcement in the United States. The deaths occurred in a wide variety of circumstances, demonstrating that, no matter how routine an assignment might seem, a police officer's life may be at risk.

The National Law Enforcement Memorial tells the story of those slain in the line of duty.

The first fatality of 2001 occurred shortly after midnight on January 1 when Tennessee State Trooper John Mann was struck and killed while struggling with a carjacker along an interstate highway.

On September 11, 2001, more law enforcement officers were killed in a single incident than ever before in American history when 70 law enforcement officers died at the World Trade Center in New York City.

The last law enforcement fatality in 2001 occurred on December 29 in Horry County, South Carolina. Lieutenant Randy Gerald of the Horry County Sheriff's Office stopped on his way home from work to assist a woman who was being assaulted at a rest stop. As he pulled up, the assailant walked over to Lieutenant Gerald's vehicle and shot him three times.

Congress has recognized May 15 as the day on which all Americans should honor the dedicated men and women of law enforcement. On May 15, 2002, over 15,000 law enforcement officers gathered here in our Nation's capital to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor them and all others who went before them.

We keep in our prayers those whose loved ones have fallen while serving as law enforcement officers. We keep in our prayers and thank those who work as law enforcement officers today.

The National Law Enforcement Memorial has an engraved quote by the Roman orator and great public official, Tacitus: "In valor . . . there is hope."

Mr. Speaker, those who work in law enforcement, and especially those who have sacrificed their lives, prove the truth of those words. We thank them for that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, the first recorded law enforcement fatality in the performance of duty occurred on May 17, 1792. The officer's name was Isaac Smith, a sheriff's deputy in New York City, who was shot to death while attempting to make an arrest. Since that time, more than 15,000 other officers have been killed in the line of duty; and today, roughly 740,000 officers continue to put their lives on the line for the safety, welfare, and protection of others.

May 15 is Peace Officers Memorial Day, and it is fitting that this resolution honoring the men and women of this country who were killed or disabled while serving as law enforcement officers be brought before this body.

September 11, 2001, provided a somber perspective of the importance of Peace Officers Memorial Day. In addition to the 70 law enforcement officers who died at the World Trade Center, another 158 officers died in the line of duty last year. Those 228 deaths represent the sixth deadliest year in law enforcement history in this country.

The first fatality of 2001 occurred shortly after midnight on January 1, when Tennessee State Trooper John Mann was struck and killed while struggling with a carjacker along an interstate highway.

The 228th law enforcement fatality occurred on December 29 when Lieutenant Randy Gerald, a South Carolina sheriff, stopped on his way home from work to assist a woman who was being assaulted at a rest stop. As he pulled up, the assailant walked over to Lieutenant Gerald and shot him three times.

These incidents, and countless others, bring to the forefront the sacrifice, acts of heroism and valor that police officers across the Nation perform every day. Their bravery and commitment to the job deserves to be remembered and revered, for it is obviously true that no greater gift can one give than to use his or her life for the safety and protection of others.

I would urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), and I would like to thank him for introducing this important piece of legislation.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for their support of this resolution. How could we not support this kind of a resolution? Where would our society be without those people who are willing to lay their lives on the line for us every day out there in the trenches of the front line?

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the peace officers from around the country, those who came to Washington last month to commemorate the deaths of over 230 peace officers last year and, particularly, to honor the memory of those 230 peace officers who gave their lives last year. Today, we pay tribute to the commitment, the sacrifice and public safety services peace officers have provided on a daily basis and continue to do so.

As we all know, September 11 stands out as one of the most tragic days in American history. That fateful Tuesday we lost 72 police officers, the largest single loss of law enforcement personnel in a single day in the history of our country.

While September 11 offered an extreme glimpse of law enforcement service and sacrifice, similar acts of heroism and valor are performed every day by police officers across our Nation; and the two speakers that preceded me illustrated some of those just in this 1 year, leading up to this day, less than a year, those who have died and lost their lives and given of themselves.

In addition to the 72 officers that died on September 11, another 158 officers died in the line of duty last year; and these 230 deaths represent the sixth deadliest year in law enforcement history, as has already been said.

Peace officers in every community have an admirable record of service and sacrifice; yet too many Americans lack a true understanding and appreciation of law enforcement's worth. That is why I worked 2 years ago to help establish the National Law Enforcement Museum in Washington, D.C.; and once construction is completed, the museum will highlight the proud history of the law enforcement profession and educate the people about the dangers and the importance of this job.

Unlike any other job, peace officers face unprecedented risks while bravely protecting our communities and our freedoms. I hope my colleagues will join with me today in paying tribute to our Nation's fallen officers and expressing our gratitude for the work that these men and women do day in and day out. While we are awake, while we are asleep, they are out there on the job.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for yielding me the time.

I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) for introducing this very

important resolution. I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for their eloquent statements on behalf of law enforcement officers and how much they mean to our Nation.

I rise today, though, to point out an irony and hope to get support from my colleagues for law enforcement officers in our Federal agencies.

I hope that those who are on the floor today know that there are law enforcement officers throughout the Federal Government who protect us day and night. They may be in INS. They may be in U.S. Customs. They may be postal police. They may be police officers for the Veterans Administration. They work to protect our airports, the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court. They are members of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

These are law enforcement officers who do not have law enforcement status in terms of their pay and their retirement benefits. Mr. Speaker, these are people who are trained to carry a weapon. They wear bulletproof vests. They have a badge. They face the risk every day that police officers in our cities and States have to face.

I have watched mainly the inspectors at the U.S.-Mexico border in the district I represent in San Diego. I have watched members of the INS and U.S. Customs literally face death in confrontations with those who are trying to cross the border illegally or those who are trying to bring drugs and probably at some future point with terrorists; and yet I say again they are trained as law enforcement officers. They have the risk of law enforcement officers, but they do not have the status of law enforcement officers. That means that they do not get either the pay or the retirement benefits of those who are so classified.

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Mr. Speaker, we talk today about honoring our law enforcement officers, and how their names are engraved at the National Law Enforcement Memorial several blocks away. It is ironic that some of these people that I refer to in the Department of Customs or INS, their names are engraved on the Law Enforcement Memorial, and they are recognized as law enforcement officers when they died, but we do not recognize them as such when they are living when we should pay recognition to them.

I hope those who are honoring our law enforcement officers today will look at H.R. 1841, the Law Enforcement Equity Act. It has over 180 sponsors, Democrat and Republican, from all across the country. I think it is time as we think today of our peace officers and law enforcement officers all over this Nation who have died in the line of duty, as we recall September 11 and the bravery of our peace officers there, I think it is time to say to our officers throughout the Federal Government,

let us recognize them, too. Let us classify, and take the training that they have been given and the risks that they face, and give them the status that they deserve. I hope as we all vote for this resolution on the floor, we will think about H.R. 1841, the Law Enforcement Equity Act, and move forward in those situations also.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, over 14,500 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty since 1900. It is appropriate that the House and the people of the United States recognize the men and women who work as law enforcement officers.

There are fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, friends and neighbors, and they deserve this recognition. I urge all Members to support this resolution, as amended.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 406 offered by the gentleman of Colorado, Mr. HEFLEY.

Today, we honor some of our nation's most courageous citizens: local law enforcement officers. On September 11, 2001, many New York officers risked their lives to come to the rescue of those in crisis as the World Trade Towers came crashing down. And tragically, many of these courageous men and women perished.

In the nine months since September 11, the world watched the United States recover. The remains of the World Trade Center have been cleared away, but the memory of tremendous heroism remained in the trying days, weeks, and months that followed. Our nation will never forget the brave law enforcement officers who selflessly answered the call to duty on that dark September day.

Today, we honor law enforcement for their committed response to the September 11 terrorist attacks, but we also give tribute to our local officers for the important work and sacrifice they offer each and every day. In cities, towns and villages throughout our great nation, they protect Americans from violence and fight crime in our streets and schools. We depend on our community's law enforcement, not just times of great tragedy, but in our daily lives.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and encourage all Americans to respect and honor the remarkable contributions of local law enforcement. They make our nation strong and proud.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, and Representative JOEL HEFLEY of Colorado for introducing House Resolution 406 to the floor.

It is important that Congress, as well as all Americans' realize how much dedication peace keeping officers have. In the great tragedy of September 11th, 70 peace keeping officers made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. This does not stop there however, this year there was a 57 percent rise in police fatalities than the previous year. The risks which these officers take every day is considerably great. House Resolution 406 it will allow Congress to recognize all of the sacrifices which

these people have made while serving as Peace Officers.

It is important to realize that these dedicated officers are here for us. The amount of negativity which has to be put up with on a day to day basis is above and beyond what any person should be expected to deal with. Every day that they leave for work their lives are in danger. If 1 out of every 4,400 peace officers is killed in the line of duty that is sadly a high rate. In 2001 there was a rise in deaths by over one and a half times that of the previous year. This makes 2001 the most fatal year for police fatalities since 1974. The last that their government could do, would be to recognize and acknowledge the sacrifice these people make.

House Resolution 406 does just that. This bill will honor all Federal, State, and local peace officers who have been killed or disabled in the line of duty. It will support all of the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day. Finally it calls upon all Americans to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 406 to commemorate and acknowledge the dedication and sacrifices made by the men and women killed or disabled while serving as Peace Officers.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans have been called upon as a nation to show courage. The Peace Officers are protecting our daily freedoms. Law enforcement is the front line protector of freedom. In an unpredictable and constantly changing world, where communities and families expect safety and security, Peace Officers continually strive to be the best law enforcement officers recognized for their responsiveness and integrity. These Peace Officers put their lives on the line everyday for their communities with courage and honor.

Courage is the feeling of one's own power when summoned to duty. Courage comes not from facing the everyday but from standing fast against uncertainty. Courage is not inherited and not a matter of biological chance.

We may never understand the grief that the family suffers with the loss of a Peace Officer. However, those of us left behind recognize that these officers did not die in vain. We owe a debt to those who have given their lives, and the peace officers of this country want this memory to stay fresh in the minds of the citizens.

Therefore, I rise to lend my support and urge the establishment of a Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of Federal, State, and local peace officers killed or disabled in the line of duty. They must never be forgotten, and we will remember their courage and duty.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 406, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERBERT ARLENE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3738) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1299 North 7th Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "Herbert Arlene Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3738

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HERBERT ARLENE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1299 North 7th Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Herbert Arlene Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Herbert Arlene Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3738, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) is to designate the post office located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "Herbert Arlene Post Office Building." Members of the entire House delegation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania State Senator Herbert Arlene ably represented Philadelphia's Third Senatorial District in North Central Philadelphia for 14 years. Senator Arlene was Pennsylvania's first African American elected to the State Senate. Prior to his 1966 election to the Senate, he served in the State House of Representatives from 1958 to 1966. He was a businessman, philanthropist and community activist until his death in 1989 at age 72.

Many Philadelphians continue to revere Senator Arlene for his importance to Pennsylvania's history. They also recognize him for his emphasis on constituent services, and for his love of his city and his commonwealth. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 3738.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3738, which names the U.S. Post Office located in Philadelphia after Herbert Arlene was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) on February 13, 2002.

Herbert Arlene was Pennsylvania's first African American elected to the State Senate in that State. Senator Arlene also served in the State House of Representatives from 1958 to 1966 representing North Central Philadelphia. In addition to being a politician and elected official, he was an active businessman, a philanthropist, and a community activist until his death in 1989.

H.R. 3738 is a fitting tribute to the late Senator Herbert Arlene, and I would urge its swift passage and commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) for its introduction. I urge all Members to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we have heard the credentials of Herbert Arlene being the first African American State Senator in the State of Pennsylvania, a position that we were all proud that he held. On a personal note, I was elected chairman of the Democratic Party along with him, and he was elected as my Secretary. I served with him for 10 years, and he served with distinction in the city of Philadelphia in the Democratic Party.

Senator Arlene was a hands-on politician. He served the community in many ways, including as the leader of the 47th Ward in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, Herbert Arlene left behind a loving family, as well as a new generation of leaders in North Philadelphia. Many of my constituents continue to revere Senator Arlene for his importance to Pennsylvania's history. They also recognize him for his emphasis on constituent service, and his love of the city and the commonwealth. It is fitting that we designate the facility at 1299 North 7th Street in Philadelphia as the Herbert Arlene Post Office Building.

I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON) and ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) of the Committee on Government Reform, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for all of their hard work on this bill. I urge Members to support this bill.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3738.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REV. LEON SULLIVAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3739) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6150 North Broad Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "Rev. Leon Sullivan Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3739

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REV. LEON SULLIVAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6150 North Broad Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Rev. Leon Sullivan Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Rev. Leon Sullivan Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3739, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) designates a post office located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the Reverend Leon Sullivan Post Office Building. Members of the entire House delegation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Leon Sullivan devoted his life to helping others